

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 662.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

## FRESH GOODS.

JUST arrived and now opening, by the subscribers, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Gardner & Boardman, (and adjoining to M.J. Dent's store) an extensive assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, & GROCERIES, QUEENS, GLASS, & CHINA WARE, PAINTS & PATENT MEDICINES, CROWLEY STEEL, &c. &c.**  
 which will be sold at the most reduced price for CASH, he flatters himself that his old customers on the South side of the Kentucky river, should they come to Lexington to trade, will give him a call.  
**Nath. Hart.**  
 Lexington, May 13th, 1799.

## For Sale.

**FIVE HUNDRED acres** of land on the waters of Slate, or Lullaburg, in Clarke County.  
 Also 295 acres near the above.  
 405 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln county house.  
 About 300 acres on Big Branch creek, in Green County.  
 About 420 acres on and near the road from Harrodsburg, to Frankfort, near Grays House Mill—For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jefferson County.

**Samuel M'Dowel.**

April 9th, 1799.

## Lexington Library.

At a meeting of the Library Committee, April 1799,  
 Resolved, that the following shares in the Library, be forfeited, in consequence of the owners neglecting to discharge the arrears due thereon, viz No. 44, 45, 54, 55, 75, 76, 78, 79, 76, 79, 82, 93, 94, 103.  
**THO. T. BARR, C. L. L. C.**

\* Other shares will be forfeited, if the arrears due, are not discharged immediately.

## Plan of the Library.

§ 1. There are to be no more than two hundred shares. Shares may yet be had, at five dollars—they are transferable.  
 Every holder of a share pays three quarters of a dollar on the first Saturdays in every June and December—and after the money is due, he can take no book from the Library till it is paid. By two successive neglects, his share is forfeited.  
 § 2. The shareholders meet on the first Saturday in every January, or whenever called by the committee, which they annually appoint. Each share is entitled to a vote, and all questions are determined by a majority of votes.  
 Subscribers may direct to the amount of their subscription, the Librarian to procure what books they please.—The committee appoints the Librarian, and enacts subordinate rules.  
 § 3. The Library is kept at the house of Mr. Andrew McCall, on Short Street.—The Librarian attends from half past two, to five o'clock, on the first Saturday in every month, to receive and deliver out books.  
 Each share is entitled to receive out two books, which will be returned before three o'clock on the first Saturday in the following month. If not returned, he must pay for the neglects.  
 If three times, 10d—four times, 1s, and if five times, 2s—if six times, he forfeits his share.  
 The Librarian is authorized to charge books for a subscriber, but it must be returned on the succeeding first Saturday—Compensation to be made for all books damaged whilst out of the Library.  
 Shares are now for sale at the old price, although considerable additions have been made to the Library. It is contemplated to raise the price of Shares. Those who wish to purchase may apply to Mr. Andrew McCall, at the Library, to T. T. Barr, or to any member of the committee.

Those who are in arrears, will be furnished with their accounts by applying at the Library, and in case they fail to discharge them by the first Saturday in June, may expect their shares forfeited—the committee being determined in future to strictly enforce the laws.

**THO. T. BARR, C. L. L. C.**

I will attend between the first Saturdays, to the receipt and delivery of books, from four o'clock in the afternoon, until dark, on every intervening Saturday. Continual applications render it necessary for me to make this regulation. None need apply who do not come prepared to discharge their arrears.

**ANDREW MCCALL, L. L. L.**

Clarke County, to wit,  
 April court of quarter sessions, 1799.  
 Be it remembered, that the following complaint, against George McKee, defendant,  
 In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this county—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and a copy posted up at the front door of the court-house in Winchester, and another copy published at the door of the same meeting-house on Howards creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.  
 (A Copy.)  
**T. BULLOCK, C. C. & S.**

**GEORGE JAMES YOUNG, FLEMING, And SHOE MANUFACTURERS,**

At their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, on Water Street, opposite Mr. Brents tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, take this method of informing the public, that they carry on the above business in an extensive manner, on the most moderate terms.—They have on hand a quantity of Calf skins and Boot legs, brought from the Atlantic States, gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor, them with their custom shall be served on the shortest notice.  
 February 14th, 1799.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District—March court, 1799.  
 John Henry and Mily his wife, vs. Mily Eliott, relict and widow of William Eliott decd. Complainants,  
 James Eliott, James Stewart and Ann his wife, Robert, Peggy, William, John and Mily Eliott, legal representatives of William Eliott decd. Defendants,  
 In Chancery.

THE defendants James Eliott and Robert Stewart, not having entered their appearance herein according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state, therefore, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next July court, and answer the bill of the complainants, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette Herald, according to law, another copy posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service.  
 (A Copy.)  
**Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.**

## Treasury Department, March 11th, 1799.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
 Pursuant to the act of congress passed on the 11th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the relief of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said revised act, passed on the 21st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to wit:  
 1. That the tract of land hereinafter described, namely, "beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges; thence due west to the Main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along the said boundary line to the Tuckers branch of the Minkung river; at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line to the place of beginning;" was being divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the office of the register of the treasury and surveyor general, for the inspection of all persons concerned.  
 2. The holders of such warrants as have been or may be granted for military services, and for the relief of the said United Brethren, are required to present the same to the register of the treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered: No registry will however be made for any less quantity than a quarter township or four thousand acres.  
 3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.  
 4. The holders of registered warrants shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designated in writing at the office of the register of the treasury, the particular quarter townships they elect, by then respectively, and each of the said holders as shall next designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.  
 5. The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of 4000 acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800 and prior to the 18th day of January, 1801, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.  
 6. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of Jan. 1802, are by the supplementary act of congress herein before recited, null and void from and after the first day of March 1799, declared to be forever barred.  
 Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

**OLIVER TOLCOTT**

Secretary of the Treasury.

**TAKEN UP** by the subscriber, living on the waters of Indian creek, Clarke County, eight miles from Winchester, a foret male of three years old, four feet seven inches high, no brand visible, has on a four shining bell, tea ear collar, and a large iron buckle, both hind feet white, appraised to 60.

**Andrew Hardey.**

March 8th, 1799.

## CHEAP GOODS.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received and now opening for sale, at their store opposite the market house, Lexington, a very large and elegant assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
 suitable to every season, which they will certainly sell low for cash.—But from the very low profit they now sell at, no credit can be given.

**TROTTER & SCOTT.**

### THE FRENCH SCHOOL

CONTINUES to be kept at the Seminary.—The most scrupulous attendance will be given to the pupils, as usual. Parents are entreated to observe, that the study of foreign languages, tho' extremely useful, requires patience, assiduity and a moderate length of time for those whose difficulties equal the zeal of the teachers, who have always to struggle against the disposition of children, their age and their perfect indifference for what appears to them of no immediate use.

### A DANCING-SCHOOL

WILL likewise be kept at the Seminary on every Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—A subscription will be opened at Mr. Charles Humphreys's and at the subscribers.

**W. Mentelle.**

### The Transylvania University

is now established on a firm footing, that education may be had at it, as an extensive plan and as moderate terms, as at any institution of the kind, in the United States.  
 The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of learning, that makes part of the useful course of academic education.  
 A gentleman well qualified for that purpose, will teach the French language.  
 Those who wish to study Law and Politics, may do it to advantage, under a professional appointment for that purpose. An extensive law library is provided for the use of the students.  
 And such as intend to study Medicine, may be instructed in Anatomy, Chemistry, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Theory and Practice of Physic; there being two professors appointed, to lecture on these different branches.  
 Board may be had at the University at the moderate sum of fifteen pounds per year. For this sum, students will be directed, and their cloaths washed and mended, they furnishing their own bedding, candles and firewood, in their own apartments. One of the teachers will reside in the house; their moral conduct will be paid to their conformity. Good boarding may likewise be had in the neighborhood of the University, and on moderate terms.  
 The terms of tuition are four pounds a year, to be paid quarterly, in advance, for those who are taught the Languages, Geography, &c.—Twenty dollars a year for the students at law, with an addition of five dollars a year, for those who make use of the law library, to be paid half yearly in advance—and twenty dollars a year for those who attend the professors of medicine. No student will be received or continued, unless he conforms to their regulations.  
 The next term will commence on the 29th day of the present month.  
**JOHN BRADFORD, Chm. T. U.**  
 Lexington, Kentucky, 1799.

### Charles Humphreys

Has removed his store to the house lately occupied by Maj. C. Beatty, where he has just opened a handsome assortment of  
**Fresh Goods.**  
 Lexington, April 15, 1799.

### NOTICE

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to come forward and pay them off. Such as have accounts standing open and cannot pay them at present, will please to call and close them by giving their notes.  
**Alex. Parker.**  
 Lexington, April 16, 1799.

### JUST RECEIVED.

And now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S WARE, &c.**  
 which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.  
**Geo. Tegarden.**  
 April 16, 1799.

### WOODFORD COUNTY.

May court of Quarter Sessions 1799.  
 George Ches, complainant,  
 AGAINST  
 William Hand, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.  
 THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 2d Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant, & that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of the Clear Creek meeting house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court house in the town of Versailles.  
 (A Copy.)  
**Thos. Turpin, Clk.**

**JOHN & SAMUEL POSTLETHWAITE,**  
 RE duly authorized, and will dispose of one thousand acres of  
**LAND,**

on Cumberland river—part of a military survey of 2000 acres, made for General Charles Scott. This land lies on the main river, near the Big Bend, where a town is now laid off, and rapidly settling. Gentlemen who have seen the land, say it is very low at four dollars per acre; but considerably less will be taken for it, provided one halt the purchase money is paid in hand.  
 They will also sell 433 1/3 acres, on Scioto, part of a military survey of 233 1/3 acres, made for said Scott. This land is valuable, and can be particularly described by Mr. Naffie, who surveyed it.  
 Lexington, May 27th, 1799.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective accounts by the 1st of August next, as he intends to start to the east about that time, those who fail to comply with this request, need expect no further credit, and their accounts will on that day, be put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.  
**George Anderson.**  
 May 28th, 1799.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, seven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road, a black negro man, named Moses, about 24 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, a likely well proportioned fellow, wears his hair tied behind, sometimes pulled over his ear. He being a sharp knowing fellow, and trades very often in clothing, they can be no possibility of giving any description of his clothes. Whoever delivers said slave to me, or confine him in any jail for 10 days, he shall be entitled to the above reward.  
**Wm. T. Taylor.**

**TAKEN UP** by the subscriber, living in Garrard county, on point lick creek, an iron grey horse, fourteen hands one inch high, seven years old last spring, both hind feet white, a small white spot on the fore foot, branded on the near flank—thence, O on the off shoulder with a hippur iron, M B appraised to 90.  
 Also a bay horse, fourteen hands high, nine years old last spring, a small star in his forehead, no brand perceivable, appraised to 70 1/2.  
**Nathaniel Shrewsbury.**  
 December 9, 1798.

### A YOUNG SINGLE MAN

WHO is well acquainted with managing a farm, attending a flock of hogs and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, will meet with plenty. None need apply who can't come well recommended.  
 March 26th, 1799.  
**ROBERT BARR.**

**JAMES ROSE,**  
 BOOT & SHOE MAKER,  
 From New York.

**RESPECTFULLY** informs his friends and the public, that he carries on his business in all its various branches, on Croft Street, two doors below Mr. Nathan Burrows's door.—He has all just opened a fine store, on Main Street, next door to Mr. Leary's store, where he has a handsome assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Leather; which he will sell wholesale or retail. Great bargains for cash. The goods were lately imported from Philadelphia, and were laid in on very low terms as will merit the attention of his customers.  
 N. B. Six good hands, wanted immediately, to whom generous wages shall be given.  
 (FROM LONGM.)

### To Drillers.

THE law requires that all owners of Bills, (whether intended for sale or otherwise) should make entry thereof, in June annually.—As the law will be strictly put in force against those who do not comply, it was thought proper to give this public notice, that ignorance may no longer be pleaded as an excuse.  
 Lexington, 2d May, 1799.  
**JOHN ARTHUR.**

### FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY OF  
**CLEAN BEMPSEED,**  
 OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH,  
 FOR ONE DOLLAR per Bushel—by  
**T. HART.**  
 Lexington, April 30, 1799.

### TO SELL OR RENT,

**THAT Brick House** on Short Street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the market-house, Lexington. It will receive in payment, half cash, and half property.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.  
**William Roß.**  
 April 9, 1799.

### HENRY HYMAN,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,  
 BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has formed a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great-Britain, that he has opened shop in Lexington, in the house of Mr. Wm. Roß, on Short Street, where he intends working in the above line, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.  
 Lexington, January 21st, 1799.



## American Intelligence.

### Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

John Fries lately convicted of treason against the United States, was yesterday morning ordered to be brought to the bar, that judgment might be passed; when Mr. Lewis rose and observed, that since coming into court he had received information, which, if true, was of a nature that could not fail to interest the court in behalf of the prisoner. It would be improper, he said, to mention it to the court until its truth was ascertained, as he intended (if on enquiry it should turn out to be true) to make it the ground of a motion, praying that the prisoner might not be brought to the bar till this morning—which was granted.

May 17.

Yesterday the circuit court was again engaged in hearing evidence and pleadings, on the motion of Mr. Lewis for a new trial of John Fries, lately convicted of high treason. Two or three hours were occupied in examining witnesses—after which Mr. Lewis spoke at considerable length in support of the motion—when, finding himself indisposed, he begged to have leave to finish his discourse this day—which was granted, and the court adjourned till this morning ten o'clock.

### Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 9.

The official declaration of war by Desfourneaux, sub tyrant of Guadalupe, is at length come to hand. It states that Desfourneaux, calling himself "a particular agent" of the directory,

HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

After a long exordium, in which he describes his unremitted attention to keep up and cultivate, by a free and open conduct, the friendship of the United States, and supporting his professions by the return of the "Retaliation," which he says he made to the president, he orders all commanders of French armed ships, to pursue, capture and bring into port, all American vessels, whether belonging to the government or individuals. Those belonging to the American government to be retained for service. Merchant ships, if condemnable, to be sold as usual for the profit of the captors; and if not condemnable, to be sold nevertheless, for the profit of—, the proceeds thereof to be deposited into the coffers of the French republic, one an indivisible.

This declaration took place some time in March last.

### North-Carolina.

WILMINGTON, March 14.

From the *Western Sentinel*—printed at Wheelock. It has been intimated that the American Indians are incapable of receiving any considerable degree of cultivation; but in proof to the fallacy and absurdity of such a supposition I have to state, that a company of Indians have made application to me to be furnished with newspapers for one year, between twenty and thirty of whom formed themselves into a company and subscribed for that purpose.

This might put many white people to the blush, who do not in a whole year, read a periodical publication.

### Lexington, June 6.

We in this days paper commence publishing the laws of congress, passed at their last session: we shall devote one half of our paper weekly, to the publication of the laws, (until the whole are printed) disposed in octavo pages; by which means each of our subscribers will, with the current news, receive a complete copy of the laws of the United States, in a form to be folded into a pamphlet, unmixt with any other matter, by their separating the half sheets of the laws, from the other half sheets of our news-paper. As it appears to be the intention of congress to continue this mode of making the laws public, those who take the papers in which they are printed, will be regularly furnished in future, with all the laws of congress, in a form easily to be preserved.

Our poetical friends must excuse us for the neglect with which they are treated: that part of the paper which was dedicated to the law, is unavoidably filled with the laws of the United States, which we conceive to be of more importance to the community at large. We promise, however, that as soon as the laws are

completed, to furnish them with a rich repast—Until then they must turn their attention more particularly to the other matter contained in our paper, which will give them a greater relish for the poetical banquet.

## BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

### European Intelligence.

#### Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 12.

Yesterday at a post assembly, the corporation of the city of Dublin, resolved to instruct their representatives to bring in a law (purporting to the resolutions moved by Mr. Gifford at last Michaelmas assembly) to exclude United Irishmen and rebels from the exercise of the elective franchise.

March 20.

Similar precautions to those which have been taken in Dublin, are adopted in Cork, to prevent any person from quitting the kingdom in that district, without a passport signed by the collector or surveyor of the port. This, we understand will be strictly enforced.

Yesterday morning several of the state prisoners were put on board a vessel lying in the river, to be conveyed from this country, agreeable to the compact made between them and the government.

#### England.

LONDON, March 27.

The Gazette of last night contains a notification that "the king has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the right honorable lord Grenville, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the ministers of neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures having been taken, by his majesty's commands for the blockade of the ports of the United Provinces, the said ports are declared to be in a state of blockade, and that all vessels which may attempt to enter any of them after this notice, will be dealt with according to the principles of the law of nations, and to the stipulations of such treaties subsisting between his majesty and foreign powers as may contain provisions applicable to the cases of towns, places, or ports in a state of blockade."

## American Intelligence.

### Georgia.

SAVANNAH, May 10.

Yesterday evening we had the pleasure to see a French privateer anchor in our harbour. She is a prize to the United States armed Brig Eagle, commanded by captain George H. Campbell, and was captured on the 5th ult. near the island of Antigua, after a five hours chase. She was fitted out at Guadalupe, and is called the Bon Pere, mounted four 6 pounders, (two of which were thrown overboard during the chase) and had 55 men. She had been only a few days at sea and had not captured any thing when capt Campbell met with her: no resistance was attempted by her crew. On approaching the city, the privateer saluted, and was answered by the Revenue Cutter, and three or four armed ships lying at Five Fathom Hole.

We learn that capt. Campbell recaptured an English frigate, soon after he left our coast; and that since his arrival in the West-Indies he ran ashore a French privateer, which immediately went to pieces. The prize left him at St. Kitt's the 19th ultimo.

The trial of the prize will take place shortly.

Bridgetown, (Barbadoes) April 9.

The frigate United States came into Carlisle Bay, yesterday evening. Since our last accounts of this vessel she has captured a French privateer, and recaptured an American vessel, and an English schooner of 16 guns, supposed to be worth about 20,000. sterling. Whatever good fortune attends commodore Barry will but increase the public esteem which he already possesses, as to fee merit rewarded is the generous wish of every British bold.

April 13.

The Carteret packet, which we had anxiously expected for the last fortnight, was taken on the 20th ultimo, in lat. 13, 9, long. 56, 30, by the French privateer Duquesne of 16 nine pounders, but we are happy to add, and which is a further pang to the American navy, that she was recaptured on the 3d inst. by the Constitution frigate, and sent into Martinico.

### Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Yesterday arrived the Schooner Sally, capt. Taylor, in 6 days from Charleston. By this arrival we have received Charlestown papers to the 9th instant. They furnish the following interesting article:

Charleston, May 9.

The brig Abigail, captain Thompson, which arrived yesterday, left the Savannah, 12 days ago bound to Champeachy.—The evening after leaving that port fell in with three English privateers, from New-Province, one of which took possession of her, put a prize master and seven hands on board and ordered her for New-Province leaving only the captain, supercargo, and boy on board the brig. Four days after captain Thompson, with the assistance of the supercargo, secured the privateersmen, and retook the vessel. The Abigail belongs to Philadelphia.

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

March 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days inclusive, at the place and within the two districts herein after first mentioned; and also, that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the first day of January of the year 1800, to the thirty-first day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several places herein after mentioned, viz.

First—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Okeage; at Niagara; at Presqueville; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Boeuf; at the community of Erie; at Erie; at Lorimer's; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox, and Outpost on the river Wabash; at Maffie; at Fort Defiance; at the East side of the river Mississippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at any place or places, on the East side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the southern boundary of the state of Kentucky and within the said state; at Knoxville; at all other ports and places within the state of Tennessee; at South West Point at Tellico Blockhouse, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigbee and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee, and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconee and Altamaha, and at all other places in the Creek nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.

Fourth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnson, at Fort Pickens, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of South Carolina.

Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Island, Ocracoke; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville; at Salisbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of North Carolina.

Sixth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kempfield, at Charlotteville, at Winchester, at Stanton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Frederickburg, at Carlisle, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of Virginia.

Seventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Blackburg, at Georgetown, at Harper's ferry, at Eastown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Maryland.

Eighth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Bridgetown, at Yorktown, at Carlisle, at Lewistown, (Millin county), at Bedford, at Greenburg, at Washington, at Eastown, at Wilmington, at Christiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the ports within the said state enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Ninth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensack, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Jersey.

Tenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New-York, at West Point, at Flushing, at Harlem, at West Chester, at Poughkeepsie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Consohatchie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of New-York, except the ports within the said state enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Eleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Windham, at Litchfield, at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Farmington, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Connecticut.

Twelfth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brimton's Point, at Newbury, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Rhode Island.

Thirteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portland in the District of Maine, Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed,

marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Massachusetts.

Fourteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz: Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of flinted or bolted Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, Whiskey, or other ardent spirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as of the substitutes or alternatives for parts stored.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commanders of fortified places or posts, to call for as many rations when the same can be transported, or at any time of emergency, such supplies of like provision in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, attesting the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies, which have or may be furnished under contracts heretofore made, have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'KENNY,

Secretary of War.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in the town of Lexington, on Thursday the 13th inst. the following described property, (viz.) that house and lot on High Street whereon Melchor Myers, lately lived; part of an outlet, nearly opposite thereto, on which said Myers, had a slaughter house, with other adjoining property; also an out lot on Limestone Street, containing five acres. Taken in execution as the property of the said Melchor Myers, to satisfy debts, due Jeffrey Beaumant, Jno. Blackmore, George Young, and John Phillips. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, with the first mentioned property, and continue under the first sold.

G. R. Tompkins Sheriff.

June 3d, 1799.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the town of Lexington, June 4th, 1799.

RESOLVED, that such owners of lots on Main Street, as have not made their pavements agreeable to law and the regulations of this board, are hereby required to have the same completed by the first of August next; and in case of failure, the Trustees will proceed to have such pavements made for them, and at their expense.

Robert Patterson, Chm. TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC VENDOR the 1st of July next.—Twelve months credit to be given.

TWO plantations of Seminary land, late the property of Mr. Henry Fink, situated about eight miles from Lexington; near the Hickman road, adjoining Mr. Philip Webber, on the one side, and Mr. Rezin Brashear, on the other; the first No. 10, containing 111 acres, more or less, about 70 acres, cleared, now in Corn and Meadow, two dwelling houses with stone chimneys, a barn &c. likewise a good spring and Peach-orchard all under good fence. The other No. 6, containing 131 acres, more or less, several small improvements, good water, and the belt of timber in the neighbourhood; the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where due attendance will be given by us, the Trustees, Jasper Shortwell, Joseph Higby, Wm. T. Taylor, Wm. Thompson, Jacob Rice, James Owens, &c.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to a certain Robert Burnides, in December last, for forty pounds, payable on the 25th of December next, in consideration of a tract of land containing two hundred acres—which bond I am determined not to pay until compelled by law, as said Burnides cannot make me a title to the land for which the bond was given.

EDWARD BARNETT.

June 5th 1799.

\*31.



A C T S

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

FIFTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

---

STATE OF KENTUCKY:

---

LEXINGTON,

PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET.

---

1799.



---

# FIFTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

*At the THIRD SESSION, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia,  
in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the third of  
December, one thousand, seven hundred  
and ninety-eight.*

---

## CHAPTER CVII.

### An ACT for the Punishment of certain Crimes therein specified.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person, being a citizen of the United States, whether he be actually resident or abiding within the United States, or in any foreign country, shall, without the permission or authority of the government of the United States, directly or indirectly, commence or carry on, any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse, with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or defeat the measures of the government of the United States; or if any person, being a citizen of, or resident within the United States, and not duly authorized, shall counsel, advise, aid or assist in any such correspondence, with intent, as aforesaid, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished, by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months, nor exceeding three years; *Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to abridge the right of individual citizens of the United States, to apply by themselves, or their lawful agents, to any foreign government, or the agents thereof, for the redress of any injuries in relation to person or property which such individuals may have sustained from such government, or any of its agents, citizens or subjects.

Penalty on a citizen holding certain correspondence with a foreign government or agents.

Aiders and abettors.

Proviso.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives*  
TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate,*

APPROVED—January 30, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

*President of the United States.*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1799.

**I**N pursuance of an act of congress, entitled, "An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States," passed the 2d day of March, 1799, I have appointed JOHN BRADFORD, Esquire, of Lexington, to print in his News-Paper, the Laws of the United States, commencing with the first act of the last session.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Secretary of State.



## CHAPTER CVIII.

An ACT further to suspend the Commercial Inter-  
course between the United States and France,  
and the Dependencies thereof.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the third day of March next, no ship or vessel owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any person resident within the United States, and which shall depart therefrom, shall be allowed to proceed directly, or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or to any place in the West Indies, or elsewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, or shall be employed in any traffic or commerce, with or for any person resident within the jurisdiction, or under the authority of the French republic. And if any ship or vessel, in any voyage thereafter commencing, and before her return within the United States, shall be voluntarily carried or suffered to proceed to any French port or place, as aforesaid, or shall be employed, as aforesaid, contrary to the intent hereof, every such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be forfeited; and shall accrue, the one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to the use of any person or persons, citizens of the United States, who will inform and prosecute for the same; and shall be liable to be seized, and may be prosecuted and condemned, in any circuit or district court of the United States, which shall be holden within or for the district, where the seizure shall be made.

After 3d  
March ves-  
sels not to  
go to French  
ports: nor  
to be em-  
ployed in  
certain traf-  
fic.

Vessels con-  
travening,  
to be for-  
feited, to-  
gether with  
their car-  
goes.

Bond to be  
given on  
clearing for  
a foreign  
voyage.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, no clearance for a foreign voyage, shall be granted to any ship or vessel, owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any person resident within the United States, until a bond shall be given, to the use of the United States, wherein the owner or employer, if usually resident or present where the clearance shall be required, and otherwise his agent or factor, and the master or captain of such ship or vessel, for the intended voyage, shall be parties, in a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and to one third of the value of her cargo, and shall find sufficient surety or sureties to the amount of one half of the principal sum, with condition that the same shall not, during her intended voyage, or before her return within the United States, proceed, or be carried directly or indirectly to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or any place in the West-Indies, or elsewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, unless by actual force and violence, to be fully proved and manifested before the acquittance of such



bond, and that such vessel is not, and shall not be employed, during her intended voyage, or before her return, as aforesaid, in any traffic or commerce, with or for any person resident within the territory of that republic, or in any of the dependencies thereof: *Provided*, That in no case the surety or sureties shall be answerable for more than ten thousand dollars.

Sureties not to be answerable beyond 10,000 dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said third day of March, no French ship or vessel, armed or unarmed, commissioned by or for, or under the authority of the French Republic, or owned, fitted, hired or employed by any person resident within the territory of that republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, or sailing or coming therefrom (excepting as is herein-after excepted) shall be allowed an entry, or to remain within the territory of the United States, unless driven thither by distress of weather or in want of provisions. And if, contrary to the intent hereof, any such ship or vessel shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, not being liable to seizure, for any other cause, the company having charge thereof, shall be required to depart and carry away the same, avoiding all unnecessary delay: and if they shall, notwithstanding, remain, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district wherein, or nearest to which, such ship or vessel shall be, to seize and detain the same, at the expense of the United States: *Provided*, That in the case of vessels hereby prohibited, which shall be driven by distress of weather, or want of provisions, into any port or place of the United States, they may be suffered to remain under the custody of the collector there, or nearest thereto, until suitable repairs or supplies can be obtained; and as soon as may be thereafter, shall be required and suffered to depart; but no part of the lading of such vessel shall be taken out, or disposed of, unless by the special permit of such collector, to defray the unavoidable expense of such repairs or supplies.

French vessels and certain others, not to be allowed to enter or remain within the United States, except in the case of distress

Sec. 4. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That at any time after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, if he shall deem it expedient and consistent with the interest of the United States, by his order, to remit and discontinue, for the time being, the restraints and prohibitions aforesaid, either with respect to the French republic, or to any island, port or place belonging to the said republic, with which a commercial intercourse may safely be renewed; and also to revoke such order, whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the United States shall require; and he shall be, and hereby is authorized to make proclamation thereof accordingly.

President may order these restraints and prohibitions to be discontinued: and again revoke such order.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to give instructions to the commanders of the public armed ships of the United States, to stop and examine any ship or vessel of the United States on the high sea, which there may be reason to suspect to be engaged in any traffic or commerce contrary to the true tenor



He may in-  
struct the  
public arm-  
ed ships to  
stop and ex-  
amine sus-  
pected ves-  
sels, & send  
them into  
port.

hereof; and if, upon examination, it shall appear that such ship or vessel, is bound or sailing to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or her dependencies, contrary to the intent of this act, it shall be the duty of the commander of such public armed vessel, to seize every ship or vessel engaged in such illicit commerce, and send the same to the nearest port in the United States: and every such ship or vessel, thus bound or sailing to any such port or place, shall upon due proof thereof, be liable to the like penalties and forfeitures, as are provided in and by the first section of this act.

Mode of ob-  
taining re-  
lief in cer-  
tain cases of  
seizure un-  
der this and  
the former  
act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any ship or vessel, owned wholly or in part, or employed by any citizen or citizens of the United States, and coming from any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, which has arrived within any port or place of the United States, since the first day of December last past, or which shall hereafter arrive, hath been or hereafter shall be seized and detained by virtue of this act, or of an act, entitled "An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," it shall be lawful for any person claiming such ship or vessel, to prefer his petition to the judge of the district in which such seizure shall be made, setting forth the circumstances of his case, and to pray that the same ship or vessel and her cargo, may be restored; and the said judge shall thereupon enquire, in a summary manner, into the circumstances of the case, first causing reasonable notice to be given to the attorney of the United States for such district, and to the collector of the district by whom such seizure or detention hath been or shall be made, that each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the prayer of such petition; and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such enquiry, to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the secretary of the treasury; and if it shall appear to his satisfaction, that such ship or vessel was captured or driven into such port or place by distress of weather, or want of provisions, or was unavoidably detained and delayed by some embargo, arrest, capture, contrary winds, or other unavoidable casualty, without any fault, wilful negligence, or intention to evade the provisions of the act before mentioned, or of this act, in any such claimant, the secretary of the treasury, shall order the restoration of said vessel and cargo, to such claimant, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem reasonable and just; otherwise, and in all cases wherein such petition shall not be presented, every ship or vessel that has arrived since the said first day of December, from any port or place in the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or which shall hereafter arrive within any port or place of the United States, unless driven by stress of weather or want of provisions, shall be liable to be prosecuted and condemned in the same manner, and to the same uses as are provided in and by the first section of this act; and like pro-



ceedings shall also be had, and like forfeitures incurred, as are herein provided with respect to vessels coming from France, and the dependencies thereof, in all cases when any ship or vessel shall arrive in any port or place of the United States, from any port or place, with which all commercial intercourse shall be prohibited by proclamation, according to the intent of this act.

Sec. 7. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, shall extend to any ship or vessel, to which the President of the United States shall grant a permission to enter or to clear; which permission he is hereby authorized to grant to vessels, which shall be solely employed in any purpose of political or national intercourse, or to aid the departure of any French persons, with their goods and effects, who shall have been resident within the United States, when he may think requisite.

President may grant permission to enter or clear in special cases.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred.

Limitation of this act.

JONATHAN DAYTON,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*  
TH: JEFFERSON,  
*Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—February 9, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CIX.

An ACT respecting Balances reported against certain States, by the commissioners appointed to settle the Accounts between the United States and the several States.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any state, against which a balance was reported, by the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the several states, shall, on or before the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred, by a legislative act, engage to pay into the treasury of the United States, within five years after passing such legislative act, or to expend within the time last mentioned, in erecting, enlarging or completing any fortifications for the defence of the United States, at such place or places, the jurisdiction whereof having been, previously to such expenditure, ceded by such state to the United States, with reservation that process civil and criminal issuing under authority of such state, may be served and executed therein, and according to such plan or plans as shall be approved by the President of the United States, a sum in mo-

Debtor states assuming to pay, or to expend in fortifications a sum in money or in stock equal to their debts, may obtain a discharge, &c.



Limitation  
of the de-  
scriptions of  
stock to be  
paid or ex-  
pended.

Such State  
may obtain  
a discharge  
by the pay-  
ment or ex-  
penditure of  
a sum of mo-  
ney, &c,

Provision in-  
cluding ex-  
penditures  
on fortifica-  
tions before  
their cession  
to the Uni-  
ted States.

ney, or in stock of the United States, equal to the balance reported as aforesaid, against such state, or to the sum assumed by the United States in the debt of such state, such payment or expenditure, when so made, shall be accepted by the United States, as a full discharge of all demands on account of said balance; and the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is authorized to cause credit to be given to such state, on the books of the treasury of the United States accordingly: *Provided, however,* That no more than one third part of the whole payment or expenditure, that may be made by any such state, shall be made in three per cent stock, nor more than one third part of the remaining two-thirds shall be made in deferred stock: *And provided also,* That any such state, may obtain a full discharge as aforesaid, by the payment or expenditure of a sum of money, sufficient in the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, to purchase, at market price, the different species of stock, the payment or expenditure of which, would be accepted as a full discharge as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* That if any such state as aforesaid, shall have expended since the establishment of the present government of the United States, any sum of money in fortifying any place since ceded by such state to the United States, or which may be so ceded, within one year after the passing of this act, such expenditure having been ascertained and proved to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury, shall be taken and allowed as part of the expenditure intended by this act.

JONATHAN DAYTON,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*

TH: JEFFERSON,  
*Vice-President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—February 15, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CX.

### An ACT for the relief of Thomas Lewis.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby directed to settle the accounts of Thomas Lewis, a captain in the army of the United States, and to allow him a sum not exceeding eleven hundred and fifty-seven dollars, in